

Kindel Davenport



To change a Kindel from a handsome Davenport to a luxurious, full sized bed, is but the work of a moment. Just a single movement is required taking but a few seconds, time and almost no effort. A convenient Wardrobe of ample size and depth is found directly underneath the seat. A demonstration of the Kindel will convince you. We will be happy to show you.

Our same easy terms applies on this Davenport if you desire.

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Successors to Renshaw & Harton.

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With ample working capital, exceptional collection arrangements, and a thoroughly organized office system this bank has the ability and disposition to extend to its customers every facility warranted by safe, conservation banking.

THREE PER CENT. INTEREST ON TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

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Nat Gaither, President; J. E. McPherson, Cashier; H. L. McPherson, Asst. Cashier.

Notice to the Public!

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BLYTHE DRUG CO.

9TH & CLAY INCORPORATED PHONE 356

Reports From Farmers

are to the effect that a great deal of the Corn is unfit for Horses. Supreme Horse & Mule feed is No. 2 Yellow Corn, No. 2 White Oats, Pea Green Alfalfa Meal, Cane Molasses, Perfectly balanced.

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The Name Burpee

is known the world over as synonymous with the Best Seeds that Grow. This name on your seed packets is an assurance of "seeds of quality." Burpee's Annual for 1915 is a bright book of 182 pages, beautifully illustrated, and a Safe Guide to Success in the garden. It is mailed free. Write for it today. A postcard will do. W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Burpee Buildings, Philadelphia.

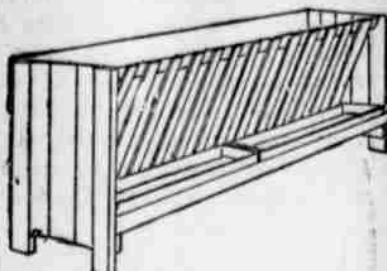
ATTENTION TO SHEEP

On Many Farms, Size of Flock Should Be Increased.

Unquestionably Industry Could Profitably Be Fitted Into General Scheme of Things on Many Places to Their Profit.

Sheep husbandry should receive more attention from the farmers of this country than it does at the present time. On many farms there are no sheep at all. On many others the size of the flock could and should be increased and more attention given to this branch of farming with resulting profit to the owner.

The various phases of the sheep industry afford numerous channels through which the skill of the producer can display itself. The breeding of pure-bred stock offers special inducements to many, while a larger number are content with the production of mutton and wool for market purposes. In the breeding of pure-bred stock the beginner has a

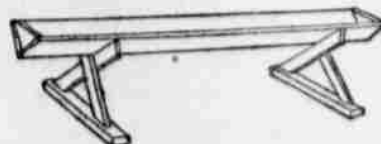


Combination Rack for Feeding Hay and Grain. It is So Constructed That the Grain Troughs May Be Pulled Back and Feed Put in Them Without Entering the Pen.

number of valuable breeds from which he can make a selection. It is not so much the breed selected that will lead to success as it is the care and management. It must be noted, however, that certain breeds have a wider range of adaptability and are more popular than others. The number of pure-bred flocks is increasing every year and the demand for good breeding stock is more than keeping pace with the increase. Pure-bred stock has a number of advantages over grades. The natural or inherent advantages of pure-bred stock arise from the fact that there has been a concerted effort in the development of the better breeds to establish, intensify, and perpetuate their superior qualities by using only the best animals for breeding purposes. There have been some exceptions to this, some inferior animals have been entered, but the formation of a breed has in general been based upon superiority in some form. Nevertheless, owing to the re-appearance of inferior individuals, not all pure-bred sheep are suitable to retain in the flock.

A breeder of pure-bred sheep can develop a reputation that never could be acquired with grades. The sales of pedigree breeding stock extend over a much wider range of territory than those of market stock. The showing also spreads abroad the fame of the breeder of pure-bred stock. Larger prices are obtained for pure-bred ewes and rams when sold for breeding purposes, although it costs little more to produce them after the flock is once established. There is also more stability in their values than in those of market stock.

With a commercial flock there are several phases that are worthy of consideration. Early spring lambs is one of the most important, while late spring or early fall lambs should receive due consideration. The production of winter or so-called "hothouse"



V-Shaped Grain Trough. This Type is Extensively Used, but is Objectionable on Account of the Large Amount of Feed That is Thrown Out and Wasted.

lambs is well worth undertaking by those who are favorably situated and should prove profitable under favorable conditions.

HINTS FOR HORSE BREEDERS

Best Animal for Average Farmer is Heavy Mare—Breeding of Fancy Horses Requires Training.

The heavy mare is the best animal for the average farmer.

Do not go into the breeding of fancy horses unless you have been trained in the business. Otherwise, stick to the heavyweights.

Few men examine their horses' feet as often as they should.

If your mare is to foal in March or early in April, before grass comes, she should have good care this winter. Give her plenty of exercise and do not keep her standing on a plank floor. Feed her a little flaxseed or bran mash or boiled oats occasionally.

The colt dropped this fall ought to be perfectly halter-broken before spring.

Army Horse Rations.

The ration fed to United States army horses on which they work hard, make long marches and keep in good condition is 12 pounds of oats and 14 pounds of timothy hay. The average army horse weighs about 1,100 pounds.

Effect of One Bottle.

Crandall, Tex.—"After my last spell of sickness" writes Mrs. Belle Teal, of this city, "I remain very ill, and stayed in bed for 8 weeks. I couldn't get up, all this time, and though my doctor came to see me every day, he didn't do me any good. I had taken but one bottle of Cardui, when I was up, going everywhere, and soon I was doing all my housework." Cardui helps when other medicines have failed, because it contains ingredients not found in any other medicine. Pure, safe, reliable, gentle-acting—Cardui is the ideal medicinal tonic for weak, sick women. Try it.—Advertisement.

Hopkinsville Market Quotations.

Corrected Feb. 10, 1915.

RETAIL GROCERY PRICES.

Country lard, good color and clean 14c and 15c per pound.
Country bacon, 16c per pound.
Black-eyed peas, \$3.50 per bushel.
Country shoulders, 12c per pound.
Country hams 22c per pound.
Irish potatoes, \$1.00 per bushel.
Northern eating Rural potatoes \$1.00 per bushel.
Texas eating onions, \$1.75 per bushel, new stock.
Dried Navy beans, \$4.00 per bushel.
Cabbage, new, 2 1/2 cents a pound.
Dried Lima beans, 60c per gallon.
Country dried apples, 10c per pound, 3 for 25c.
Daisy cream cheese, 25c per pound.
Full cream brick cheese, 25c per pound.
Full cream Limberger cheese, 25c per pound.
Popcorn, dried on ear, 2c per pound.
Fresh Eggs 30c per doz.
Choice lots fresh, well-worked country butter, in pound prints, 30c.

FRUITS.

Lemons, 25c per dozen.
Navel Oranges 20c to 40c per doz.
Bananas, 15c and 25c doz.
Cash Price Paid For Produce.

POULTRY.

Dressed hens, 13c per pound.
Dressed cocks, 7c per pound.
Live hens, 10c per pound; live cocks 4c per pound; live turkeys, 11c per pound.

ROOTS, HIDES, WOOL AND TALLOW.

Prices paid by wholesale dealers to butchers and farmers:

Roots—Southern ginseng, \$5.75 lb.
"Golden Seal" yellow root, \$1.35 lb.
Mayapple, 3c; pink root, 12c and 13c.
Tallow—No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 4c.

Wool—Burry, 10c to 17c; Clear Grease, 21c; medium, tub washed 23c to 30c; coarse, dingy, tub washed 18c.

Feathers—Prime white goose, 50c; lark and mixed old goose, 15c to 30c; gray mixed, 15c to 30c; white duck 22c to 35c, new.

Hides and Skins—These quotations are for Kentucky hides. Southern green hides 8c. We quote assorted lots dry flint, 12c to 14c. 9-10 better demand.

Dressed geese, 11c per pound for choice lots, live 5c.

Fresh country eggs, 20 cents per dozen.

Fresh country butter 25c lb.

A good demand exists for spring chickens, and choice lots of fresh country butter.

HAY AND GRAIN.

No. 1 timothy hay, \$24.00
No. 1 clover hay, \$20.00
Clean, bright straw hay, 15c bale
Alfalfa hay, \$20.00
White seed oats, 54c
Black seed oats, 55c
Mixed seed oats, 65c
No. 2 white corn, 90c
Winter wheat bran, \$26.00.

MAKE-UP OF A HORSE

Interesting Experiment With Twenty-one Animals.

Data in Regard to Efficiency of Three Different Rations for Fattening Purposes—Weight Not Controlling Factor in Making Gains.

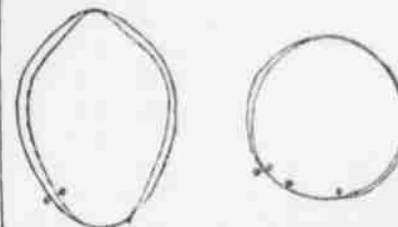
(By W. A. COCHEL.)

The ability of a horse to lay on flesh is largely a matter of individuality controlled by disposition, temperament, age, condition, digestive capacity and type. A most interesting experiment was made, with 21 horses, to obtain data in regard to the efficiency of three different rations for fattening purposes. The point to be discussed in this article, however, is merely that of the changes in form due to fattening.

The average gains made by horses weighing over 1,450 pounds at the beginning of the experiment were practically the same as those of lighter horses, which would seem to indicate that weight is not a controlling factor in making gains. Mature horses, six or seven years of age, made more satisfactory gains than those four to five years of age.

A record of the outline of the chest and of the middle of the paunch of each horse was made at the beginning and close of the experiment by means of an adjustable chain, for the purpose of determining where the fat was placed on the body.

Results showed that there was little change in depth of body, especially at the heart girth, but there was an apparent improvement in the spring of rib and a very material increase in the width of body throughout. It would seem from the facts obtained that the greatest change in form due to the fattening process is noted in those parts of the body where there is the heaviest covering of muscle and that in those regions where there is



No. 1—Showing Average Line of Chest for Twenty Draft Horses at Beginning and Close of Experiment.
No. 2—Showing the Average Outline at Middle of Paunch for Twenty Draft Horses at Beginning and Close of Experiment.

little muscle the changes were insignificant.

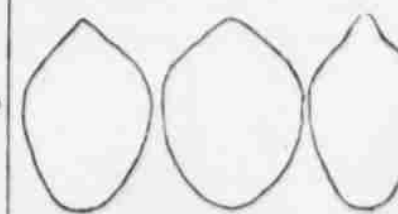
One very marked change in the form of the chest is noted in the location of the point of greatest width, which is nearly two inches higher in the fat animal than one in thin condition. There is a smoothness in outline and rotundity of form after fattening which is entirely absent before the finishing process is started.

In the outlines of the middle of the paunch of thin horses there is a flattened appearance above the median, while the same measurements after fattening result in almost a perfect circle. While there is some change in the lower half of the middle girth, the greater change in the upper half eliminates from the fat animal that degree of paunchiness which is displeasing and adds very much to the neatness of the individual.

As a few of the horses used in the experiment were kept at heavy work immediately after the close of the experiment, it is interesting to note that as they lost in weight and condition they assumed a form similar to that which they had before the fattening period.

These changes are so striking as to need little or no comment, but show that the horse at hard work may not only utilize his daily rations for the production of work but may draw upon the reserve energy which is stored up in the form of fat on his body.

While additional data should be secured along these lines before final conclusions are made, the results here presented seem to indicate that the greatest change in fattening horses is one of width rather than depth, that



Changes in Cross Section of Chest of One Horse From Beginning of Experiment to Close, and After Six Months' Hard Work.

No. 1—Horse at Beginning.
No. 2—Horse at Close.
No. 3—After Six Months' Hard Work.

the smoothness, symmetry and general appearance are greatly improved by the "rounding out" process due to deposit of fat within the muscles, and that the form of the individual horse is largely a matter of condition, while the type is almost entirely due to breeding.

Corn Is Fattening.

Professor Wilson of the department of agriculture says it has been clearly proved by experiment that corn should not form a very large proportion of the grain ration for laying hens. It is too fattening, especially for hens kept in confinement.

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PHONES (Leslie P'Pool, 1,433.)

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MULES WANTED!

One Hundred Mules from 8 to 12 years old. Must be sound.

LAYNE & LEAVELL.



Time Card No. 147

Effective Monday, Oct. 12, 1914.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 93—C. & N.O. Lim. 11:56 p. m.

No. 51—St. L. Express 5:27 p. m.

No. 95—Dixie Flyer 9:35 a. m.

No. 55—Hopkinsville Ar. 7:08 a. m.

No. 53—St. L. Fast Mail 5:24 a. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 99—Dixie Limited 9:55 p. m.

No. 92—C. & St. L. Lim., 5:29 a. m.

No. 52—St. Louis Express, 9:55 a. m.

No. 94—Dixie Flyer, 7:08 p. m.

No. 56—Hopkinsville Ac. 8:55 p. m.

No. 54—St. L. Fast Mail 10:16 p. m.

No. 98—Dixie Limited 7:03 a. m.

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No. 53 and 55 make direct connections at Guthrie for Louisville, Cincinnati and all points south and east thereof. Nos. 53 and 55 also connect for Memphis and way points.

No. 95 carries through sleepers to Atlanta, Macon, Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Tampa. Also Pullman sleepers to New Orleans. Connects at Guthrie for points East and West. No. 53 will not carry local passengers for points south of Nashville, Tenn.

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